

insertions	per month	per annum	per month	per annum	per month	per annum
One insertion.....	1 00	1 75	2 50	4 00	6 00	10 00
One month.....	2 50	3 50	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
Two months.....	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
Three months.....	6 00	9 00	12 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
Six months.....	8 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	35 00	60 00
One year.....	12 00	18 00	24 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

Dry Goods, &c.

LATEST NOVELTIES

—

DRY GOODS :

—

Our lady patrons in all the surrounding counties will find, this season, an unusually attractive stock

New and Fashionable Goods.

Every department is well filled with a complete assortment of whatever is desirable in the list of novelties now being introduced in the world of fashion. We are receiving

New Goods

and in many things are offered.

GREAT BARGAINS

of purchases made at recent auction sales in New York.

MULLINS & HUNT

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

Second street,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

WHOLESALE

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS!

—

To our friends among the merchants of Mason, Fleming, Bracken, Harrison, Bath, Nicholas, Rowan, and adjoining counties, we would say we are now receiving

TRI-WEEKLY SUPPLIES

—

ALL GOODS

suitable to a first class jobbing house, and would solicit the trade of close buyers.

TERMS CASH.

MULLINS & HUNT,

Second street,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

D. D. DUTY, J. BARNE, D. S. LANE.

D. D. DUTY & CO.

We are pleased to announce to our patrons, and the public generally, that we have just received direct from New York, the best and cheapest

STOCK OF GOODS

that we have ever offered in this market. Also, that we have associated with us, as a partner in our business.

MR. D. S. LANE,

late of Flemingsburg, Ky. Under the new arrangements we have increased capital, and improved facilities for doing business in every way, consequently having more money to invest in our stock, which we are already so kindly extended to us, but to increase the amount of our stock. We invite the attention of all our friends and relatives to our store.

Maysville, Nov. 6, '67.

D. D. DUTY & CO.,

DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

From a bit calico to a handsome

SILK, OR POPLIN,

including intermediate prices, styles, and qualities of silk.

DRESS GOODS.

at the lowest prices. See us and them before you buy.

D. D. DUTY & CO.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS.

The largest retail lot in the city purchased since.

THE DECLINE,

and selling very cheap.

D. D. DUTY & CO.

GENTLEMEN, IN NEED OF

CLOTHES.

CASSIMERES,

OVERCOATING,

VESTING

— AND ALL —

FURNISHING GOODS,

In their lines, might do themselves a favor by seeing our goods, before they buy.

D. D. DUTY & CO.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST

Stock we have ever had.

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

including GENTS' KIDS, in black, white and colored, of superior quality.

D. D. DUTY & CO.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS

A nice line of different grades, some very cheap, at

D. D. DUTY & CO.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

If you want to see the

PRETTIEST AND CHEAPEST

in town, Call at

D. D. DUTY & CO.

THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

VOLUME L.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1868.

NUMBER 17.

STIPULATIONS WITH ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements ordered for less than one month will be charged twenty-five cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Twenty-five cents per line for the first insertion, and ten cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Marriage and death notices inserted gratis.

Obituary notices ten cents per line.

The privileges extended to annual advertisers will be given to other advertisers, and to individuals advertising more space than can be contracted for, or advertisements foreign to the legitimate business of the contracting parties, will be charged extra, at our published rates.

Academy of Visitation.

LIVE JESUS.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

YOUNG LADIES'

Academy of the Visitation,

THIRD STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

This Establishment, occupying a healthy location, commands a beautiful view of the Ohio River, is conducted by the Religious Society of Friends, an order founded by St. Francis De Sales, in the advantage of ample grounds, and extensive and comfortable buildings, with all such facilities for exercise and recreation as may be necessary for the health and happiness of its youthful occupant. The subjects taught are Orthography, Reading, Plain and Ornamental Writing, Arithmetic, Grammatic, Ancient and Modern Geography, the Elements of History, Composition, Sacred and Profane History, Mythology, Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Critical, Logic, Intellectual, and Moral Philosophy, Drawing, Painting in Oil and Water Colors, Sculpture, Wax and Hair Flowers, Lace Work, Chenille, Wax and Hair Flowers. The supervision of the young is under the charge of twenty-two years experience of teaching, and will be given in exact observance of the rules of the Institution, and in accordance with the principles of the Visitation.

"Come up with me, Bob," said he, after a pause. "I'd rather you spoke of your wife's coming than myself. I have done enough in this affair; and the next moment was in his arms.

Her kindness and affection were unbounded, and though she owned that the long journey had wearied her greatly, she declared that if she would take us back with her she would think no more of her fatigues.

Ponsonby was the much the forerunner of something worse. In fact, he assured Ponsonby that if I set any value on my life I had no time to lose in getting away over the frontier.

I will not say that I heard all this with indifference. I was fully aware that amongst the company I frequented there were men who were as much respected as Ponsonby himself.

"Miles Katinka's experiences of the 'tae' of Katinka were still confined within the limits of mere friendship.

"Just what I have said," repeated I; "by two o'clock, if not earlier." And now I briefly related the project we had conceived, and how I had planned to effect it.

The landlord had told Fred that I was a thief, and that he had collected about two or three men; and that such surveillance was indeed the forerunner of something worse.

"I am a thief, but I am not a murderer," I said. "I have no desire to commit a robbery, and I have no intent to do so."

"I am a thief, but I am not a murderer," I said again.

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WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
THOMAS M. GREEN.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
Office on Second street, between Court and Market.

MAYSVILLE, KY., FEBRUARY 26, 1868.

THE PRESIDENT IMPEACHED.

On yesterday, Monday, the House of Representatives impeached President JOHNSON by a large majority. It requires two-thirds of the Senate to convict, but that majority will be obtained.

THE WASHINGTON INQUIRER.

In addition to the dispatches which we published elsewhere from the Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday, others, very voluminous, have been received which it is impossible to republish in time to get our paper to press.

On Saturday, Adjutant-General Thomas was arrested by a warrant from Justice Carter of the District Court for violation of the Civil Trials Act, but he was immediately released on bail.

The following account of General Thomas' last interview with Mr. Stanton was written out by a person who was present. About 11 A. M., General Thomas just having been released on bail by Judge Carter, presented himself at the door of the Department, and told Mr. Stanton that he would like to speak to him.

Mr. Stanton told him to proceed with any thing he had to say.

General Thomas remarked that he had come to discharge his duties as Secretary of War ad interim, having been ordered to do so by the President.

Mr. Stanton said that he could do no such thing, and ordered him to perform his duties as Adjutant General.

General Thomas replied that he had been ordered by the President to act as Secretary of War, and he intended to do so.

Mr. Stanton again replied that he should not, and again ordered him to his own room, and denied the power of the President to make any such order.

General Thomas said he would not go; that he should obey the orders of the President, and not the orders of Mr. Stanton.

Mr. Stanton remarked—"As Secretary of War, I order you to repair to your own place as Adjutant General."

General Thomas—"I shall not do so."

Mr. Stanton said: "Then you may stay, General Thomas, as long as you please, if the President orders you to; but you cannot act as Secretary of War."

General Thomas then withdrew into a room opposite, being General Schriver's room.

Mr. Stanton immediately followed him. After some conversation Mr. Stanton said: "Then you claim to be here as Secretary of War, and refuse to obey my orders?"

Gen. Thomas—"I do, sir. I shall require the mails for the War Department to be delivered to me. I shall transact all business of the War Department."

At this juncture General Grant and aid came in. General Grant said playfully to Mr. Stanton, "I am surprised to find you here. I suppose you would be at my headquarters for protection."

General Thomas remained until the afternoon and then went over to the White House to see the President. General Grant left Secretary Stanton in about an hour.

It seems to be the intention of the President only to bring the question of right before the Supreme Court for adjudication. There is no design to dislodge Stanton by force of arms, and the report that the marines had been called on for this purpose was authoritatively contradicted by the President. A writ quo warrantum will be issued against Stanton to show what authority he assumes to hold possession of the War Office and to discharge the functions of Secretary of War.

The Lexington Statesman announces that the Hon. W. WADSWORTH has joined the Radicals and will be their candidate for Congress in the campaign. A Yankee by birth, and a Federalist in principle, we are not in the slightest degree astonished at this. He was a member of the Legislature, a candidate for Congress in 1860, but was never elected. It is the course of such men as he that leads us to believe that the Radical party is destined to become the third party in power.

Third party leaders in power. A factitious speaker, he lacks strength and solidity of mind to become a leader. His cause and Custer's cause have a good time in them. Next summer we may receive much confidence in the Radical camp. They are welcome to him.—*Clark County Democrat.*

It is to be regretted that Mr. WADSWORTH cannot be permitted quietly to practice his profession without being assailed in this style. He is not a candidate for any office, and certainly does not solicit anything at the hands of the Democracy. We have no objection to him on the part of their vituperation. He has no intention of taking the stump for the Radicals, nor has he ever expressed any other opinion concerning their acts than one of reprehension. He is not a Yankee by birth, but a native Kentuckian. Even if he were, it should be no objection to him on the part of the Democracy of this county, who are in a great measure controlled by a Yankee, nor to the Democracy of Clarke, who recognize one of the same delectable brood as one of their chosen lights. Mr. WADSWORTH's father was a New Englander, whose honesty kept him poor, and who was never known to betray a friend or to sacrifice a principle for any personal advantage. If Mr. WADSWORTH is a Federalist, he can congratulate himself on following in a path illuminated by the patriotism of WASHINGTON, the unsurpassed statesmanship of HAMILTON, and the incorruptible honesty and legal learning of JOHN MARSHALL. He may be a pretty, fussy speaker, possessed of no solidity of mind, but he was able to floor the champion of the rebels in 1861, and to make the discomfited knight abandon the joint discussions. If the Democratic party possesses in its ranks in Kentucky a man of a higher order of true eloquence than Mr. WADSWORTH, of a clearer legal mind, of more profound learning in political science, or of a broader love of his whole country, we do not know his name. There is not one of them who would court a controversy with him, or who, having once met him, would go away despising his abilities. As for the deception practised in 1861, none but those who opposed him ever complained of it, which is the best refutation of the charge.

PERSONAL.

The editor of the EAGLE has concluded finally and positively to support the candidates of the National Democratic Party for the Presidency and Vice Presidency—this determination involving no recantation of expressions hitherto made, conversion to principles different from those which have been already advocated in its columns, or change of sentiment in reference to the merits or demerits of individuals. He does not apprehend that the National Democratic Convention will nominate candidates whom he cannot consistently support, as he did the candidates of the Chicago Convention in 1864; nor does he contemplate the probable adoption of a platform the principles of which will antagonize his own. The far greater probability is, that the Convention will not risk defeat and jeopardize interests which are above all considerations of a merely partisan character, by nominating any person whose past record places him in opposition to the great desire for national unity which is so general in the States that will participate in the election, or by adopting a platform which will neutralize the effect of the stanch patriotism of the candidates. But whether we are right or wrong in these anticipations, we cannot dismiss from our mind the settled conviction that the evils threatened by the continued domination of radicalism are infinitely greater than all which menace the liberties and prosperity of the country from any other quarter; and that the follies and blunders of Democratic leaders and conventions are principally to be dreaded, in so far as they may defeat the very aims which the party professes to have in view, and thus lead to the prolongation of Radical ascendancy and the thousand evil consequences of power in the hands of men who are determined to revolutionize the Government, in order to maintain themselves in office. And reasoning from this basis, we will support the candidates of that party even though they may not fit our own political measure, and while using our influence to avoid the rocks upon which we believe the Democratic party will be wrecked if it ventures near them, we will nevertheless cling to the ship as the only hope of safety from utter political damnation.

The editor of the EAGLE at one time favored a separate organization of the Union Democrats or Conservatives of this State, and the holding of a convention for the purpose of sending delegates to the National Democratic Convention, on account of their Unionism, or to bear wanton calumnies uttered against men whom we love, or principles we hold sacred. As the whole subject is one on which Democrats do and may differ, we propose to ignore it entirely; but we are unwilling that all the ignorant should be on our side. If it is admirable for rebel Democrats to assail Union Democrats on account of their Unionism, it is equally admirable for Union Democrats to assail rebel Democrats on account of their rebellion. It would be much better if neither were done, and, so far as we can prevent it, neither shall be done. But "nemo impune lacessit." Blows can be given as well as they can be taken, and if assailed we will make an honest effort to return all left handed compliments from any respectable source. But we will do this inside of the organization and not out of it.

We have sometimes thought much of this reprehensible hostility to Union Democrats proceeded from an apprehension that by the union of the party they may get some office that some rebel Democrat may want. If it will help to mitigate the animosity of the small politicians of this class to relieve them of such apprehensions, so far as our own actions are concerned, we hasten to assure them that we are governed by no such consideration in co-operating with the Democratic party. We have no axe to grind. There is no office for which we have any particular fancy. There is certainly not one for which we would compose it and their previous hearty cooperation with the National Democracy would secure for them a respectful treatment. In fact the Convention, even though reluctant, would not dare to do otherwise. But further reflection satisfied him, that however gratifying this might be to the personal and political pride of prominent gentlemen who have been identified with the Conservative or Union Democracy of Kentucky and with the Democracy of the Nation, yet it would tend to embarrass the action of, and introduce contention and discord into, the Convention; and that to contest the seats of the representatives of the larger wing of the Democratic party, on the ground that they were rebels and rebel sympathizers, or even that they had proscribed Union Democrats, could do no possible good, and might do much harm, to the cause both Union and Confederate Democrats have at heart—the overthrow of the Radical party, and the restoration of the Southern States to a position of equality in the Union. With this view we cordially approved the resolution to abandon the organization, and we urged a frank and open fraternization of all opponents of radicalism, in perfect sincerity and good faith. This resolution was reached after mature deliberation, and not without a natural reluctance to tacitly give up the control of the Kentucky delegation to gentlemen, whose presence in the National Convention will be used as a weapon against the National Democratic party, we fear not without effect. But upon them and not upon us rests the responsibility, and all considerations of a personal nature ought to, and, so far as we are concerned, shall, yield to the higher duty of taking step that will be an obstacle in the way of Democratic victory in the Presidential contest. Our sense of duty will not suffer us to permit the petty insults and taunts of small politicians to drive us from its discharge.

It would be unnatural to support the candidates for the national offices, and at the same time to endeavor to defeat the candidates of the dominant wing of the Kentucky Democracy for the State offices. In fact, such a policy would be almost as prejudicial to the general interests as to send a contesting delegation to the National Convention, and it should be the end of all true Conservatives to avoid every course which may aid radicalism and thus endanger the future of the country. Probably it is difficult for us as for any Union man to acquiesce in the surrender of the control of the State to men whose recent blunders, to say nothing of their motives, instruct us not to place the most implicit confidence in their judgment, and whose every act shows but too plainly that they are governed in their conduct by the prejudices growing out of the war. But the fact that such men are all powerful in Kentucky is attributable to the re-polarization of the rebel leaders by the outrages of radicalism, and it is not fault of ours. It is ours, however, to recognize facts as they are and to act accordingly. It is the truth that the bulk of the opposition to radicalism in Kentucky is inside of an organization which, though containing a large Union element, is controlled by men who sympathized with the rebellion; and it is also true that in that organization alone can our own hostility to radicalism be made effectual. We have made up our mind to stand with those who agree with us on all the important living issues, and who would be with us in any future complications growing out of the necessity of a resistance to the ever encroaching and despotic spirit of radicalism—and to do this notwithstanding the past folly or wickedness of many of the organization, and notwithstanding our Commonwealth.

Thomas C. McCreery was born in Darke county, Ohio, in 1812, a planter, who in early life emigrated from Virginia. His mother was a Miss Clay, sister of Tacitus Clay, at one time a distinguished member of the Kentucky bar. His maternal ancestor Mr. McCreery inherited that great intellectual ability he possessed. She was a woman of remarkable talents, great decision of character and the highest moral worth. Her son, Thomas C. McCreery, was a wealthy citizen of Sam Haven, a wealthy citizen of that section. Seven children were the result of this union. Neither of them ever married, though the families of both were Baptist.

Our subject was bred to the profession of law. He was, after having received a fine classical education, he was, however, addicted to agricultural pursuits.

and preferred leading a life of quiet retirement upon his ancestral acres. In 1830, however, when he was but twenty-four years of age, he was induced to become the Democratic candidate for Congress, and was elected. He had, however, been a prominent member of the Lower House. His opponent was a very astute and well known to the people. The district was Whig by over three thousand majority. Yet, with the odds heavily against him, he was elected. The odds were heavy, but the pluck of the gallant orator was indomitable; his eloquence was throughout to under one hundred! It was not a victory, but it was tantamount to one. It was really a victory with few, if any, of the people in the district. The Whigs withdrew Mr. Green and substituted the Hon. John H. McHenry, then an infant.

The Whigs were flushed with their brilliant victory in the hard-earned old-timer, Tippecanoe field and bore aloft the Democratic standard with his usual gallantry. And yet a man of the age, who had been a member of the Legislature in 1811, the Whigs withdrew Mr. Green and substituted the Hon. John H. McHenry, then an infant.

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WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

MAYSVILLE, KY., FEBRUARY 26, 1868.

The Male Trade.—The Paris Kentuckian says: Parties who have returned within the past week from New Orleans, represent the trade as still dull, and sales difficult to effect.

Mr. Baxter, of this county, had sold out about the first of February all but eight mules, at comparatively good prices. The splendid pair of mules that he purchased last summer of F. J. Barbee at \$900, he sold for \$1,000 after taking several valuable premiums with them.

Val. Hildred was prospecting for buyers, with but little success.

J. A. Hildred was at Natchez, and had made few sales.

Arch Edgar was circulating in New Orleans and on the coast, selling mules on commission.

C. C. Skinner, who went to Virginia with John Mobley's mules, has returned with good report.

Ed. Clarke returned home Saturday from Augusta, Georgia, where he sold his mules after endeavoring to do so in Alabama. Mr. Clarke came home by Columbia, S. C., and Richmond, Va. Columbia, although recovering somewhat from the disastrous effects of Sherman's occupation, was scarcely recognizable by Mr. C.

John Tarr did well on his trip to Pennsylvania, except that he has broken out with the small pox.

Jacob Renaker, Jr., of Harrison, arrived at home Saturday from Baltimore. He did better than he expected, selling an ordinary lot of mules at \$142.50. Other lots sold as high as \$165 while he was there. The lot that Baldwin, of Maysville, sold in Baltimore at \$177.50, cost him \$212. Mr. Rash of Baltimore, has been here seeking more such mules as Baldwin's.

Henry Butler arrived at home Friday from Harrisburg. He reports an improvement in the market. When he left there were some 350 mules in the market.

Jesse Martin, of Woodford, passed through town on Saturday, from Virginia. He sold out Charlotteots at better prices than he anticipated, obtaining \$137 per head for an ordinary lot. He sold for cash in lots from six to fifteen. The market is better there than further South, as most of the mules that have gone to Virginia have been taken to the "South side."

Andy Wilson, has returned from Georgia and Alabama, and reports the trade looking up somewhat, there being a greater disposition to buy.

Zed. Offutt arrived from Harrisburg this morning. He reports the market full and prices low.

Frank Colcord returned from Virginia on Wednesday. He gives an unfavorable report of the market. Some of our dealers were offering first class mules at \$110.

Mercantile College.—We take pleasure in referring to the advertisement of Messrs. Huey & Barlow, in another column. We know nothing of their individual qualifications as instructors, but the Hollingsworth Colleges, of which this is a branch, have a deserved high reputation. The importance of a thorough mercantile education cannot be overestimated. It is valuable not only in commercial transactions, but in every business profession or pursuit in which a man may engage. Lawyers, physicians, merchants, farmers and mechanics, will all find their business conducted more to their satisfaction when they are thoroughly versed in book keeping. We advise our young men to take advantage of the opportunity presented by Messrs. Huey & Barlow, as it is important to our business interests that the College shall become a permanent institution in Maysville.

STANTON'S MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE.

At 3:30 P. M., Secretary Stanton sent the following message to the House of Representatives:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, February 21, 1868.

"Sir.—General Thomas has just delivered to me a copy of the enclosed order, which you will please communicate to the House of Representatives. Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

To Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C. February 21, 1868.

"Sir.—By virtue of the power and authority vested in me, as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States you are hereby authorized to act in the name of the State of War, and your functions, and will terminate upon receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevet Major General Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, who has this day been authorized to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in your custody and charge.

"Respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Washington D. C."

After the Secretary's letter and the President's orders had been read, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to refer the correspondence to the Committee on Reconstruction. Mr. Boutwell moved to amend with leave to report any time, which was accepted, and the motion agreed to without further debate, though an excited feeling was visible in the House.

Subsequently a motion was made to devote Saturday to business instead of speech making, owing it was stated, to the necessity just presented by the Secretary of War's letter.

Mr. Pike of Maine, just as the motion was put, cried out, "All the impeachers will now vote for the motion." All of the Republican members then voted for it.

After the House adjourned a good many members declared in conversation that impeachment was a certainty, and that the Reconstruction Committee would vote for it at their meeting to-morrow. They based their belief on the ground that the President had certainly violated the Civil Tenure Law.

It is needless, perhaps, to add, with the city unusually full of visitors, and the hotels crowded with Democratic politicians, an unusual degree of excitement prevails.

[LATER.]

The Senate continued the discussion in executive session until 9:30 P. M., when a vote was reached, and a resolution was passed, to be communicated to the President, declaring that the removal of Secretary Stanton, and the appointment of General Thomas, without the consent of the Senate, was a violation of the law.

The injunction of secrecy was removed from this particular proposition.

A resolution offered by Mr. Edmunds, to protest against the course of the President, was lost.

Mr. Stanton wrote a letter to-night to Vice President Wade, stating that he intended to hold on to the War Department.

It is now believed that the matter will be decided by the courts on application for a *writ of habeas corpus* in the District Supreme Court to compel Stanton to yield.

[STILL LATER.—THE SITUATION.]

General Grant and his family are at the theater to-night, which disposes of a good many rumors that he is conferring with offi-

[Special telegram to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

ORDER REMOVING STANTON.

HE DECLINES TO VACATE.

Gen. Thomas will obey Orders.

Interference of Congress Invoked.

AN ORDER OF REMOVAL IN THE STANTON CASE.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The determination expressed by the President, a few days since, to again remove Secretary Stanton, was unexpectedly fulfilled to-day, by his notifying the Senate, at about 2 P. M., that he had appointed Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*. The fact caused great excitement throughout the city. The first intimation which Mr. Stanton had of his second suspension from office was at noon. General Thomas entered the room and presented the President's order. A good natured conversation ensued, during which Stanton said to General Thomas, "Do you want me to vacate at once?" Thomas replied, "Oh, no. I have noticed the President's of my acceptance of the office. You can get your private papers together and turn over the department to me, say to tomorrow morning." General Thomas says that he understood Stanton to acquiesce in this, but the latter's friends maintain that he has no intention whatever of yielding to General Thomas, except it be to superior force. This will be probably proved to-morrow to be true. General Thomas stated, to-night, that the President's order to him was a military one, and that he should certainly carry it out.

But to return to the Senate. As the appointment of an officer *ad interim* does not, under the old law, require the confirmation of the Senate, and the Civil Tenure Law declares that the Senate when in session must sustain the President before any removal can actually be carried out, the particular point of the President informing that body of this change was not apparent. In the general discussion of the event in and out of Congressional circles, the President's friends, however, answer the inquiry by declaring that Mr. Johnson pursues this course to test the validity of the Civil Tenure Law in the courts.

ACTION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate went into executive session soon after the President's message came in, and has at this writing been in secret session five hours, discussing the assumption of the President that he can remove Stanton without the concurrence of the Senate. An informal committee was appointed, which included Senators Thayer, Connell and Cameron, to wait on Secretary Stanton and request him to remain in office. This duty they performed between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon, and received an answer from Mr. Stanton which is understood to be a compliance with their request.

They also waited on General Grant and informed him of the situation, but no definite answer was received from him.

The committee returned to the Senate, where several propositions were under discussion. One to return the message to the President and inform him that the Senate did not recognize the validity of the change in the War Department, was debated. Another resolution was proposed, to inform the President that in removing Mr. Stanton, without first having received the assent of the Senate, he had violated the Civil Tenure Law, and that the change was, therefore, null and void.

The debate was exciting. Senators Fessenden, Conkling and Morton sustaining this proposition, and Doolittle, Hendricks and Dixon opposing it.

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[STILL LATER.—THE SITUATION.]

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cir's regarding the situation.

At 10 o'clock to-night, Mr. Stanton still retained possession of the War Department. He was in his room, surrounded with a few friends, and expressed his determination to hold on during the evening. He received letters from Senator Howard, Wilson, and Sumner, begging him to hold on.

[THE LATEST.]

GENERAL THOMAS TO BE ARRESTED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—Midnight.—An important movement has been made late to-night in the Johnson-Stanton-Thomas imbroglio. Application was made on oath, before Chief Justice Carter, of the Supreme Court of this District, for the arrest of Gen. Thomas for violation of the Civil Tenure-of-office law. At first the Judge did not think that he received the power, but, on looking over the law, became convinced to the contrary, and decided to issue the writ. General Thomas will probably be arrested to-morrow morning, by virtue of the fifth section of the Tenure-of-Office Law.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.]

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The Senate, after an executive session, and continued thereon, went into executive session, and continued thereon, seven hours. The matter of removal was fully discussed and with much spirit. In secret session Mr. Edwards offered a resolution to the effect that Mr. Wilson moved substitute as follows:

WHEREAS, the Senate has received and considered the communication of the President, stating he had removed Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and has designated the Adjutant General of the army to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, therefore

"Resolved, By the Senate of the United States, that under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War or any other member of his cabinet.

"Resolved, That the bill be referred to a committee of three to examine into the propriety of the removal of Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and that the same be reported to the Senate.

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WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

MAYSVILLE, KY., FEBRUARY 26, 1868.

The World and the Ohio Democracy.

(From the New York World, Feb. 13.)

Two or three of the Democratic papers of Ohio have signified their regret that The World recently assisted Mr. Vallandigham to "see himself as others see him." We did not expect he would feel the agreeable sensations of a blooming maiden before a mirror, and are accordingly not disappointed that the faithful image does not quite please him. Whether the amiable suavity of his response heightens or softens the expression of his moral lineaments, is too nice a question for our slender powers of discrimination. As there is, in some faces, a beaming loveliness which the smile of self complacency cannot much improve, so there is in some characters a repulsiveness which their fits can not well distort into greater deformity. We do not think any worse of Mr. Vallandigham than we did before his reply. We have long looked upon him as an uneasy compound of reckless egotism and ill temper; and we suppose the public would have accepted our judgment without the fresh evidence he furnishes in confirmation of it.

The regret expressed by two or three of our Ohio contemporaries at what they consider as our intrusion into Ohio politics, deserves, and should receive, a more respectful notice. The World, mindful of its responsibilities as a representative organ of the Democratic party, has constantly sought to be a harmonizer of differences, and not a stirrer up of strife. It has faithfully aimed to promote unity. It practices a large toleration for diversity of sentiment on minor questions, and a consistent courtesy toward all members of the party who seem sincerely, however mistakenly, devoted to its interests. We confidently appeal, in illustration, to our treatment of Ohio Democrats. When, last summer, Mr. Pendleton announced his views respecting the public debt, we for a long time refrained from expressing the dissent which we immediately felt, and it was not until after General Butler proclaimed similar views that we made them the subject of criticism, preferring to argue against a Republiquer rather than against an eminent and honored Democrat.

We have uniformly manifested toward Mr. Pendleton the respectful consideration so justly due to his public and private virtues, defending him with an honest alacrity against Republican misrepresentations, and conching our strictures on his policy in language consistent with our great esteem for his character. His financial policy did not present an Ohio question, but a national question; and we have aimed to discuss it in such a temper as would offer no obstruction to party unity after a fair comparison of views.

After the election of a Democratic Legislature in Ohio, last fall, we felt, in common with all Democrats, a lively interest in the Senatorial election. We knew and regretted that Mr. Vallandigham would be a candidate; we knew that he would push his claims with all the selfish activity of a small politician; we believed that his election would have a baneful influence on the fortunes of the party; but we respected the right of the Ohio Democracy to select their own representatives, and forebore all comment. Even in the great satisfaction we felt at Judge Thurman's election, we printed not a word to wound the susceptibilities of his defeated rival. The Democracy of Ohio had wisely consigned Mr. Vallandigham to merited obscurity; but while we inwardly applauded their judgment, we did not deem it wise to express any public congratulations. And indeed it needed no comment of ours to convince the country that Mr. Vallandigham owed his defeat to a just estimate of his personal character. He was more conspicuous than his successful competitor; he had been more active in prosecuting his canvass; he had the advantage of being a martyr who had suffered unredressed and uncompensated wrongs; and had the esteem of the party bore any proportion to their opportunities of knowing him, no rival could have succeeded. That the Democracy of Ohio selected Judge Thurman for Senator, and the Democracy of the whole West prefer Mr. Pendleton for President, is evidence that our slighting opinion of Mr. Vallandigham is shared by those who had the best opportunity for estimating his character and caliber. But we did not intermeddle, even so far as to express our approbation of their declared judgment. Being careful never to mention Mr. Vallandigham with praise, and never, when we could avoid it, to mention him at all, we were willing that he should sink silently into the insignificance with which restless insignificance with which restless mediocrity finds its proper level.

The election of General Beatty, in the Eighth Congressional District, was regarded by the whole country as something more than a mere topic of Ohio politics. It was the first opportunity for judging whether the signal reaction exhibited in the autumnal election was still in progress. When the telegraph brought news of great Republican gains and the triumphant election of the Republican candidate, the Tribune chanted loud psalms, and we swallowed our mortification in silence.

After the lapse of a week or two we found Vallandigham gloating over the Democratic defeat, with the revengeful glee of a man who had successfully paid off a grudge. We found him threatening like treachery to Mr. Pendleton, as the favorite candidate of the Western Democracy for the approaching nominations. We concluded then that we had borne with this vindictive marplot long enough. We saw no more reason for treating him with tenderness, lest we should divide the Democratic party, than the patriot of the Revolution would have seen for treating Benedict Arnold with lenity for fear of sowing dissensions in the American camp. If his revenge had not incited him to treachery, he would have found protection from criticism in our contempt.

In Jefferson Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, in December, 1866, Abraham Denlinger was killed by a man named Gauvey. The latter was arrested, indicted, and in due time arraigned for trial. After the first day of the trial, being on bail, he disappeared; but the case was prosecuted to a close, resulting in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. Some time ago Gauvey reappeared in Dayton and Miami City, occasionally, and finally orders were given by the proper authorities for his arrest, which was accomplished in Miami City on Monday. He is now in jail, awaiting the March term of the Court, when he will receive his sentence.

GRANITE found in Minnesota, it is reported, has been tested by the Government geologists at Washington, and pronounced to be equal if not superior, to any in the United States, and fully equal to Russian granite, known as the best building material in Europe.

In the United States, during 1866, the American Artisan report, more than ten million tons of iron ore were submitted to the action of fire in six hundred and thirteen blast furnaces, and from them, were obtained about four million and a half tons of pig iron.

China, Glass and Queensware.

R. ALBERT'S

NEW

CHINA PALACE

The Largest and Cheapest Cash Queensware House in the West.

No. 35, Second street, North side,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

I am now receiving from New York and other eastern ports, the following supply of fresh FAMILY GROCERIES,

purchased at the lowest net cash price, and now offered to my customers at the lowest net cash price.

CINCINNATI QUOTATIONS,
Bio, Java and Languay coffee,
Sugar, Cane sugar, Brown sugar, Levering's,
Choice N. O. and Island sugar,
Baltimore syrup, in bbls, half bbls and kegs,
Honey, Honey comb, Honey cake,
Choice green and black tea,
Washboards, brooms, bucket tubs,
Furniture, chairs, tables, &c.,
Star and follow candle shot,
Wrapping paper, writing paper, envelopes,
Newspapers, &c.,
Hard pressed and fine chewing tobacco,
Smoking tobacco, cigars, blacking,
Candy, oysters, spiced ham,
Raisins, prunes, almonds, sardines,
Hemp and jute twine, &c.,
Rice, starch, &c.,
I offer to the trade also a large variety of
LIQUORS,

including choice old Bourbon, in bbls and bottles,
fine French brandy, champagne wine,
ginger wine, native wine and
RECTIFIED WHISKY.

I am prepared to receive all kinds of storage on the most reasonable terms. My personal attention will be given to the safe and shipment of all goods consigned to my care.

All orders sent me shall be filled in the same manner as to quality, quantity and price as the parties paying were personally present,
I respectfully solicit the orders of the trade generally, promising satisfaction in all respects.

W. L. PEARCE.

Country dealers and housekeepers will save from
FIVE TO TEN PER CENT.
By learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.
Perfect satisfaction given, or the goods taken back and the money refunded.

TERMS CASH

R. ALBERT'S

GREAT DEPOT OF

Solid Silver, Silver-plated, Albeta and
Britannia Ware.

A splendid assortment of caskets, pitchers, coffee and
teapots, sugar bowls, cream pitchers, molasses
cans, spittoons, mugs, candlesticks,
spoons, forks, knives, ladles,
tongs, &c.,
sets, ice pitch-
ers, cake, bread and
card baskets.

300 Coal Oil Lamps and Chandeliers,
or churches, parlors, bedrooms, hall and kitchens
Chimneys, globes, paper shades, wicks,
barrel, and pure coal oil.

100 Pair Flower Vases,

all styles, from thirty cents to seventy-five dollars a pair.

LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES, FOR
CASH!

R. ALBERT'S CHINA PALACE.

R. ALBERT,

35 EAST SECOND STREET.

HOUSE

FURNISHING GOODS!

CARPETS:

Brussels, three-ply, two-ply, hemp stair carpets,
carpet lining, floor, stair and table
cloths, matting, rugs, door
mats, buggy mats.

A beautiful and large assortment of

WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.

Curtains and curtain goods,

GILT CORNICES,

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

BEDSPREADS,

TOWELS AND NAPKINS,

CURTAIN PINS AND HOLDERS,

and an elegant assortment of

French and English Wall Paper

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, AND CHAINS.

French & American Clocks,

by the single piece at wholesale prices, at

R. ALBERT'S CHINA PALACE.

R. ALBERT,

PIANO DEALER

Second street,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

STEINWAY & SONS', CHAS. M. STEIFF'S,
GROVENSENTEEN & CO., and other makes of
Pianos, at 8.

Reduction of \$25 to \$100

Off Cincinnati prices.

Fall seven-ectare Pianos, in fine wood case
costing less than \$300, \$325, \$350, \$375.Extra large, fine square grand Pianos, at from
\$400 to \$750.Will upon demand, order and furnish Pianos
from every manufacturer whatever, at the above
great reduction in prices.Second hand Pianos for sale, rent, and taken in ex-
change. All piano rents

Invariably

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Do not buy third and fourth rate Pianos, at high
prices, from irresponsible persons, if you can get a
good instrument, fully warranted, for less money.

WAREROOM

At the

CHINA PALACE

Daily SECOND STREET.

Grocery and Commission Merchants

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

W. L. PEARCE,

Wholesale Grocer

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Sutton street, opposite the Hill House,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

I am now receiving from New York and other
eastern ports, the following supply of fresh

FAMILY GROCERIES,

purchased at the lowest net cash price, and now
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CINCINNATI QUOTATIONS,

Bio, Java and Languay coffee,

Sugar, Cane sugar, Levering's,

Choice N. O. and Island sugar,

Baltimore syrup, in bbls, half bbls and kegs,

Honey, Honey comb, Honey cake,

Washboards, brooms, bucket tubs,

Furniture, chairs, tables, &c.,

Star and follow candle shot,

Wrapping paper, writing paper, envelopes,

Newspapers, &c.,

Hard pressed and fine chewing tobacco,

Smoking tobacco, cigars, blacking,

Candy, oysters, spiced ham,

Raisins, prunes, almonds, sardines,

Hemp and jute twine, &c.,

Rice, starch, &c.,

I offer to the trade also a large variety of

LIQUORS,

including choice old Bourbon, in bbls and bottles,

fine French brandy, champagne wine,

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RECTIFIED WHISKY.

I am prepared to receive all kinds of storage on

the most reasonable terms. My personal attention

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consigned to my care.

All orders sent me shall be filled in the same manner

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I hereby inform the public at large, that I from this

day constitute myself

RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR

OF THE BEST RECEIVED WEEKLY.

FOR SALE BY

P. B. VANDEN & CO.

Cor. Third & Market Street.

dec17twaw3m

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.

A CHOICE LOT

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR

OF THE BEST RECEIVED WEEKLY.

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